



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

And lightly we deal out human life
 To aid in a nation's greed,
 A toll of thirty thousand lives
 Laid down without thought of meed.

And one day's toll! That God's bright sun
 Should rise on such ghastly sight,
 And men who own and bear His name
 Do not rise in their moral might!

Oh, meek and lowly Lord of Peace!
 Whose "blessed" was great for those
 Who sought to bring ease to the nation's strife,
 And an end to human woes,

Help us to earn that great reward
 Which thou hast said will be given,
 Blessed are they who make peace on earth
 "For theirs is the kingdom of Heaven."

Letter of Andrew Carnegie to the Peace Congress.

SKIBO CASTLE, DORNOCH, SUTHERLAND,
 September 27, 1904.

Dear Mr. President:—I much regret missing the meeting of the International Peace Conference. Since we have at last in the Hague Tribunal a permanent High Court for the settlement of international disputes, more and more my thoughts turn upon the next possible and necessary step forward to an agreement by certain powers to prevent appeals to war by civilized nations.

Suppose, for instance, that Britain, France, Germany and America, with such other minor States as would certainly join them, were to take that position, prepared, if defied, to enforce peaceful settlement, the first offender (if there ever were one) being rigorously dealt with, war would at one fell swoop be banished from the earth. For such a result, surely the people of these four countries would be willing to risk much. The risk, however, would be trifling. A strong combination would efface it altogether. I think this one simple plan most likely to commend itself to the intelligent masses. A committee might be formed to consider this. If a body of prominent men of each nation agreed to unite in urging the coöperation of their respective countries in the movement, I think the idea would soon spread.

One cannot imagine for our Republic a prouder position than that of pioneer in such a task—she who has been foremost in urging arbitration, first also to urge five important powers to submit their differences to the Court of Peace. Nor can I imagine more fitting apostles to urge this upon the powers than our present Secretary of State, who is to honor you at the coming meeting in Boston, and our present President, who recently led the powers to The Hague. Having secured a permanent court for the settlement of international disputes, the time seems ripe for the same agencies to consider the one step further needed to complete the work.

Very truly yours, always for peace,

ANDREW CARNEGIE.

Compulsory Arbitration and the Hague Court.

Ex-Ambassador White's Opinion.

Hon. Andrew D. White addressed the following letter, dated Ithaca, N. Y., October 15th, to Hon. Oscar S. Straus of New York, one of the American members of the Hague Tribunal, in response to the latter's invitation that he should be present at the reception in New York to the foreign delegates who attended the International Peace Congress in Boston. The main thought embodied in it is what Mr. White would have urged at the Boston Congress, had it been possible for him to be present.

"The funeral of Governor Cornell, which occurs on the day of your welcoming the delegates to the Peace Congress, and duties connected with laying the cornerstone of the Goldwin Smith Hall of this University, forbid me to accept your very kind invitation. I regret this greatly, and all the more because, while valuing highly the impulse that the recent Congress at Boston has given to earnest thought on the subject of peace, I feel that there may be need of a word of warning.

"You have doubtless noticed that, in sundry recent utterances and publications inspired by horror of war, there occur demands for compulsory arbitration between nations. This I think that all who have given really thoughtful attention to the probabilities and possibilities involved must sincerely regret. Compulsory arbitration would mean vastly larger armies than any the world has ever seen. It would demand a union of all great powers in matters of the greatest moment to each and all of them, matters on which there may be the greatest differences of view and interest; it would require that this union be made speedy and effective, possibly with enormous cost of life and treasure, and in every case with great sacrifices of feelings and prejudices such as thus far in the world's history have never been obtained.

"We have only to imagine an actual attempt to put this doctrine of compulsory arbitration into force to see how utterly impracticable it is, and how dangerous it would be if it were practicable. Take the frightful war now going on between two great powers on the western shores of the Pacific Ocean. What nations could bring an army into the field which would compel a cessation of the contest? Imagine a war (which heaven forbid!) between ourselves and one of our neighbors, or of any continental power with any of its neighbors; what combination of other nations could bring an army which would impose peace upon the combatants? It would certainly be unfortunate if any eloquent lovers of peace should divert attention from voluntary international arbitration and its subsidiary instrumentalities which actually exist to a scheme so impracticable as to bring all advocates of peace into derision.

"The first work to be done is evidently to create a public opinion throughout the world which will make the great mass of mankind in every civilized country a unit in favor of demanding from their respective governments arbitration rather than war. The simple fact, which the world at large does not yet realize, but which it ought to be the first mission of all meetings in behalf of peace to make known, is that an international tribunal of arbitra-